DROPOSALS.

e unbrasigned (name of guaranter) of (name the town) and of (cars the State,) and (name of second guaranters, &c., by undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders if his per their) offer as above be accepted enter into contract this lotted States within threen days after the date of notice

No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pino; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood timber; class No. 6. White-ruce, and jumper; class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 8.; class No. 9. Gravel and anal; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 18.; irea spikes; and malls; class No. 12. Stone; class No. 13. Pig less No. 14. Piles; class No. 15. Apriles; olls, and glass; class ship chandlery; class No. 16. Spiros, olls, and glass; class Ship chandlery; class No. 18. Sperm oils; class No. 17. Hard-class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class Proventer; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Bitting; and hose; class No. 24. Capar; class No. 25. Fron-work stings; class No. 26. Machinery and toots; class No. 27. Au-

but : class No. 8. Vollow-pine lumber : class No. 3. Vollow-pine limber : class No. 4. Vollow-pine lumber : class No. 5. White-suk and bard wood : class No. 6. White-suk class No. 7. Linn: class No. 8. Cement : class No. 9. Gravet and sand : class No. 10. Slate : class No. 11. Iron, teon nails, and spikes : class No. 12. Stool : class No. 14. Fines : class No. 15. Faints, oils, and glass : class No. 16. Ship chandlery : class No. 15. Faints, oils, and glass : class No. 16. Ship chandlery : class No. 15. Faints of the class No. 15. The chandlery : class No. 15. The chandlery : class No. 15. The chandlery : class No. 15. Ship of the c

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yollow-pine limber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine limber; class No. 6. White-pine limber and limber; class No. 7. Line; Class No. 8. Cament; class No. 9. Sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron malls, &c; class No. 12. Steet; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 19. stip; chamber; class No. 16. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Augers and centre-bits; class No. 20. Bay and Straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcost; class No. 25. Pig iron; class No. 26. Iron roof.

PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; than No. 2. Grantic; class No. 8. Vellow-pine limber; class No. 4. Vellow-pine lumber; class No. 6. Hard-wood, imber, and lumbur; class No. 6. White-pine, juniper, codar, and creas lomber and timber; class No. 7. Lime; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Clay and sand; class No. 10. Sinty, class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Clay and sand; class No. 10. Sinty, class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Sparint; clip, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 15. Sportn oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18; Sastonery; class No. 20. Hay; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Beiting, packing, bose, Ao; class No. 25. From carings; chass No. 26. Augers.

theory; class No. 19. Hrewood; class No. 20. Hay; class No. 21. Processor; class No. 22. Charcood; class No. 23. Beiting, packing, hose, &c; class No. 24. Charcood; class No. 26. Jugore.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and, where the printer solecules will be required to be delivered; and, where the printer solecules in out used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or phase, including drayage and cartisgs to the place where used within the nary; ards, respectively, for which the offer its made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. And biddors will take notice that no article will be received where the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department of the contract, to modify or change the contract either as to extend on a fina or as to quality or quantities of materials.

But to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly unlerstood by the bidders that the amount and number of articles commercial advanced by the bidders, the the amount and number of articles commercial advanced by the bidders, the the amount and number of articles of the said enumerated articles, and for the quantities of access to the desired of the quantities of access the provided quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest hid; but the contractor is to farnish more or loss of the said enumerated articles, and for each quantities required in the operation of the gradient of the quantities of the particles, and a surface in the process one-third of the quantities of the said they give the bureau, and required on through the post of the band may part of the described may be allowed to the part of the said any part of the part of the part of the part of

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 68.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASH-INGTON BRANCH.—TUESDAY, JUNE 16, trains will loave

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICH-est Diadom ever Worn by Kings or Emperors. What? Why

New York, April 19, 1858.

Dien Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "disir Restorative" it room recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I ain, dear sir, yours, truly,
S. THALBERG.

Dr. Wood.

I sin, dear sir, yours, truly,
S. THALBERG.

O'Drych a'r Gwylledydci."

Wolch Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1558.

Welch Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1558.

Prior, O. J. Woop: Dear sir' Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottlo of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wije, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color; but to her as well as my surprise, after a few week's trial, it has performed that wondering effects by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New Your, July 25, 1857.

Prog. O. J. Woop: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Re-

INTERESTING TO LADIES .- When in the course

May 21—3m

WANTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash capital of from 800 to \$1,000 to become part propietor of an established weekly paper, Bural Southerner. This is a rare opportunity to embark in a lucrative business, in connection with their profession in a four-inhing county town, while, at the same, he can meet thoroughly establish himself in his profession. Apply to Hichard Silvarne, and a copy of the paper will be sent to any person wishing to see it. June 8

WET NURSE WANTED.—Apply at 425 E street,

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY. FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

On the 17th ultimo, in the House of Loids, the Earl of Malmesbury, in reply to some remarks of the Hishop of Oxford, and Lord brougham, on the subject of the slave trade, made the following remarks: "Their lordships had heard the observations addressed the House by the Right Reverend Prelate, with hereditary eloquence and hereditary feeling, on a subject always interesting to this country, and his wished he could say that the subject excited equal interest in other countries. He regretted, however, to say that they were not aided as they might wish to be on this subject by other nations, and this was one of the great difficulties with which they had to contend. With the greatest justice the Right Reverend Prelate laid unmiltigated blame on the Stanish government for a long tourse of breach of treaty and of crueltos to the African natives. If all the despatches written by British governments to Spain on this subject were wover together, he believed that they would reach from this country to Cuba itself. All the British administrations, one after the other, had done their best to induce Spain so opposed what was the most difficult opposition to overcome—passive resistance; and it was not without very great risk of rupture with other countries that the British government had sometimes endeavored to take measures which appeared to those countries stronger than ought to be taken. The Right Reverend Prelate must recollect that the Foreign Minister of this country could not act entirely on his own feelings, for this matter involved complications, and also much risk of offence to other countries, which were not impressed so strongl's at this country to the doctrines laid down by the noble and learned lord, but as the noble and learned lord had stated that there was a difference between the right of scarch and visit, he must say that the United States was adopted by other countries. Not long ago he endeavored to obtain from all civilized countries some agreement by which British officers laid down by the United States was adopted by other countries. Not long sgo he endeavored to obtain from all civilized countries some agreement by which British officers might know exactly how far they could go in cases of strong suspicion, and be protected by the agreement. He was anticipated by the French government, which laid down this law—that in this of peace no French ship should be detained, or searched, or bearded, but that certain forms should be gone through without detaining the vessel, which, to a certain degree, though to a small degree, might enable the nationality of the ship to be ascertained, and her right to the flag she carried. He had no reason to conceal what he had done since recent events. He had admitted the international law as laid down by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs, though not, of course, without being fortified by the opinions of the law officers of the Crown; but, having admitted that, he had put it as strongly as possible to the American government that, when it was once known that the American flag covered the cargo, every pirate and slaver on the face of the sea would carry the American flag, and that, instead of the honor of the flag being vindicated, that very fact must bring dishonor on the American nation if an obstinate adherence to its present declarations were persisted in, and the American flag would be prostituted to the worst purposes. He had urged that it was necessary in these civilized times that there should be, if not a right by international law, some agreement among the maritime States as to how far their officers might proved to the verify

the worst purposes. He had urged that it was necessary in these civilized times that there should be, if not a right by international law, some agreement among the maritime States as to how far their officers might go to verify the nationality of vessels and the legality of their flags. He earnestly hoped, from the language he had used, and from conversations he had had with the American minister in this country, and also from perusing the able paper drawn up by General Cass on this point, that a change of this kind might be agreed upon with the United States, so that by instructions given to neval officers the flag of the country might be verified without the risk of offence. Of course, their lordships would not require him to go more into detail as to the great practical difficulties in the way of the suppression of the slave trade; but he thought a mistake had been committed in sending our squadron to the Cuban waters, instead of keeping it on the African cost. He was told that at the beginning of the Russian war the slave trade was very nearly extinguished, but during that war a great portion of the squadron was withdrawn from the coast of Africa, and the slave trade made great progress. It had always been the policy of this and other European States to support Spain in defending the Island of Cuba against any hostile invasion, but he did not hesitate to say in his place in Parliament that if Spain continued to show such an utter want of principle and such base ingratitude to this country, indifference would be exchanged for amity, and instead of taking her part we case ingratitude to take country, industries which are exchanged for amity, and instead of taking her part we should leave her to suffer whatever consequences might ensue. The statement of his noble and learned friend as was ladened with a number of Africans who were called emigrants, but were to be no more than a slaves. They were shackled and manacled, and when the captain was gone on shore they rose and killed every Frenchman on board, except one. An English ressel, having heard of the disaster, chased the slaver, and she immediately gave herself up, the persons on board expressing the greatest joy and pleasure at falling in with an English ship. The French captain, who had been following in his boat, took possession of her, as far as the command went. The French officer on the station claimed the ship and took her out of the Liberian port. It appeared, as a matter of law, that we were not justified in taking this slaver in Liberian waters without an order issued by the Liberian government, so that the

Secretary of the content of the color and honored forming and the content of the CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

Proof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efflexious article I over saw. Since using your Flux Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and I now feet confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandroff and uspleasamt itching, so common among persons who perspite freely.

Proof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced failing off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bold, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commoneed using your restorative in January last. A few applications fastined my bair firmly. Is began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommended its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

CHICATO, III., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle: the nedium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion, and reside for \$3, 0.1, WOOD & CD., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. NTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course of human events ladies and gentlemen lose one of their greatest matural attractions—a fine head of hair—it becomes a matter of serious importance, and the question is, What shall we do to stop the hair from falling off and restore its vigor and beauty? In reply to this query we bug to say try Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. A few applications will stop the later falling or breaking, remove daudruff, keep the scalp clean and white, and impurt freshness and vigor to the hair; and, slitough you may have been baid twenty years, the continued use of it two mouths will issure you a inxuriant head of bair. Call and get a bottle, and, if not satisfied after the second application, return it and get the price paid.

Ask for Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. Sold in Richmond by

Curner Maine and 12th and Main and Wall streets.
Sold in Washington by Z. D. Gill MAN, druggist, Penneylvania avenue, near 7th street, and D. B. CLARK, 45; street and Penn avenue.

clug would be amicably and satisfactorily arranged. He felt entire sufficient that when the whole of the circumstances of the pass were brought under the notice of the American favorenment it would be found that they would be disposed to treat the question in a conciliatory manner, and that our relations with those on the other side of the Atlants would be maintained unimpaired. He would now inform the honorable gentleman what the viewley of her Majesty's government were as to the claim of the American government that the right of search or of yield they should be renounced. This right had no doubt been a constant source of irritation between the two nations, and, whatever might have been the practice of preceding governments of this country, it had never been significant by the Americans. It had become the duty, then, of her Majesty's government, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which had recently transpired, to inquire what were our rights: "hether, if we had such rights, we should be prepared to stand by them; and whether, if we had them not, we ought not at once candidly to disclaim them. They had accordingly taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown, whose decided opinion was that by international law we had no right of courch—all right of institution vehalizer in time of peace. That being so, he need not say they had disapit the would it unbecoming in the British government to delay for one moment the award of this conclusion. But while they perfectly acknowledged that England had no right to visit American vessels engaged in peaceful commerce, it would, on the other haird, he wrong to say that this country should abandon the policy which had so holforably distinguished her, or that she should cease to employ her fleets in putting down the slave trade. On this point the position taken

of the most able State papers had been had down by Gen. Cass in his letter to Lord Napier. In that document there was this passage:

"A merchant vested upon the high seas is protected by her national character. He who forcibly enters het does so upon his own responsibility. Undoubtedly, if a vessel assume a national character to which she is not entitled, and is sailing under talse colors, she cannot be protected by this assumption of a nationality to which she has no claim. As the identity of a person must be determined by the officer bearing a process for his arrest, and determined at the risk of sileli officer, so must the national identity of a vessel be determined at the life hazard to him who, doubting the flag she displays, searches her to ascertain her true character. There, no doubt, may be circumstances which would go far to modify the complaints a nation would have a right to make for such a violation of its sovereignty. If the besiding officer had just grounds for suspicion, and deported himself with propriety in the performance of his task, doing no injury, and peaceably retiring when satisfied of his error, no nation would make such an act the subject of serious reclamation.

tion would make the subject of serious rectamation; and this course her Majesty's government would instruct our truisers in future to pursue. The honorable gentleman had also asked whether any addition had been sade to our fleet in the Cuban waters. During the time that her Majesty's government had been in office, no such addition had taken place. And he might say further, that it had necessarily come under their consideration whether the continuance of our squadron in those waters was requisite for the object which we had in view, and whether there were not also attached to its continuance there objections of another and more serious character. It was obvious that the question of maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa was very different from the question of maintaining one on the coast of Cuba. A squadron on the coast of Cuba was in the highway of American conjunct of the coast of the coast of the was in the highway of American conjunct coally engaged in trade. And it was obvious that, as in carrying out the instructions given to them much must necessarily be left to the discretion of our officers, there

by the government of the Urited States in the same spirit as it had been offered. His honorable friend had so fully entered into the question, as far as at present we were masters of the details, that it was not necessary, nor, indeed, would it be convenient for him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to go at any length fifto the subject. He confessed he looked forward with great confidence that the existing misconceptions would seen disappear and

donment of the right of search; finding occasion of much curious remarks upon the present attitude of Oul England towards Young America. The admission of three new States is indicated as an evidence of the growth of the latter, before which, it is argued, the policy of the michier country finds it prudent to veil its ordinary arrogance, in stitistication of the career to which so rapid a development naturally points. "We need not," it remarks, "be astonished at the admiration mixed with apprehension exhibited by England, in view of this emazing progress of a people which she regards as the fruit of her own womb, and which supplies an indispensable aliment to her manufactures. For this darling offshoot she has only praises, caresses, and occasionally weaknesses we can readily exertise. Thus, when the right of visit is exercised with insolence and brutality by English menof-war upon American merchantmen, purchased by foreigners, and supposed to be used in the negro traffic, the young republic in a fret cries out, and discharges in the face of old England a rapid voiley of provocations and invectives, sufficient to arouse the most phlegmatic, and irritate the most gentle, patient, and apathetic of mankind. What is the result? Almost a miracle; England is in the wrong, and owns up with rare frankness. Her larguage on the occasion is judicious, temperate, conciliatory, even to the point of self-negation." The arguments of the Time 1 in favor of concession are then discussed; stied, it is added, "Europe cannot but appland this amiable disposition of England towards the great republic of the New World. The latter is right in asserting the freedom of the seas for its flag, and England is no more than just in condemning the abuse of power of which some officers of her navy have been guilty. On the other hand it is more than likely, what the ministers of the Queen have hinted to Parliament, that there has been much exaggeration in the statements of the American press. There is ground for hope, therefore, that, for the pr

BULWER CONFRONTED BY HIS WIFE AT THE HERTFORDSHIRE ELECTION.

A most painful scene occurred at Hertford on Tuesday, the 18th. Toward the close of the proceedings of the Hertfordshire election, just after Sir Edward had concluded his address with a fervent tribute of admiration to the womanly beauty exhibited in the long line of operatings, chalses, and vans drawn up in front of the hustings, there was an unwonted stir in the crowd, which parted to admit of the passage of a hired brougham from one of the town inns. The carriage having stopped, two fudies alighted, one of them an extremely handsome woman of about forty-five years of age, with fresh complexion, and with eyes of dazzling beauty. The lady, who was evidently laboring under excitement which exercised all her powers to control, advanced as nearly as ship sould through the crowd towards the hustings, and announced herself as the wife of the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, stating that she had come, according to a promise

The appearance of the lady was not unexpected, as her coming had been armounced in bills and placards; but owing to a deception which had been practised upon her by some persons in the town, who had introduced them.